

COORDINATING DRAFT**ANNEX F
FEDERAL AGENCIES RESPONSIBILITIES****I. INTRODUCTION****A. Purpose**

The purpose of this Annex is to identify federal actions, resources, and coordination mechanisms available to assist affected individuals, businesses, and public entities to recover from the consequences of an emergency or disaster. Also see Basic Plan, Section IV, Paragraph C.

B. Background

1. In the event of a disaster, the Federal Response Plan (FRP) will likely be activated. The FRP facilitates the delivery of all types of federal response assistance to deal with the consequences of the event. It outlines planning assumptions, policies, concept of operations, organizational structure, and specific assignments of responsibility.
2. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) document entitled *Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs*, summarizes federal programs that provide recovery assistance. The Guide revises and supersedes *The Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs* (DAP-21).
3. The FEMA document entitled *A Guide to Federal Aid in Disasters*, outlines the procedures and process for requesting federal assistance and the types which may be available with or without a Presidential declaration.
4. Presidential Emergency and a Presidential Declaration
 - a. A Presidential Emergency is declared when the President determines that federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.
 - b. A Major Disaster Declaration is declared when the President determines that the damage is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. Assistance is provided to supplement the efforts and available resources of the states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by the catastrophe.

COORDINATING DRAFT**C. After the Disaster Declaration**

Once the President declares a disaster, the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), and FEMA establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO) to jointly administer disaster programs. The two primary recovery programs administered include the Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Programs. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is available to all local jurisdictions receiving disaster funds on a competitive basis.

1. Individual Assistance

FEMA will establish a 1-800 teleregistration number for individuals, small businesses, and farms that have sustained damages. This application process helps in the determination of the types of assistance that will be available on a case-by-case basis after consideration of insurance coverage. First, the applicant will be referred to the Small Business Administration (SBA) for a low-interest loan. Applicants not qualifying for a SBA loan are referred to the Individual and Family Grant Program (FGP). If the applicant is in a county which is not eligible for individual assistance, other options may be available, including programs through the SBA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or charitable organizations.

2. Public Assistance

State officials organize and conduct Applicant Briefings for eligible government agencies, special purpose districts, private non-profit organizations, and Indian tribes, which suffered damages. During these meetings, information is provided regarding programs available to pay for debris removal and repair of eligible public facilities such as roads, bridges, and utilities. Joint federal, state, and local damage survey teams prepare cost estimates for each damaged site or facility minus any insurance coverage. Repairs are the responsibility of the agency that owns or operates the site. Funding is administered through the state EMD. The federal government generally pays 75 percent of the work, and the remaining 25 percent is usually split between the state and the local jurisdiction. Work that is eligible for funding by another federal agency is not eligible for FEMA reimbursement.

3. Hazard Mitigation

The state EMD maintains an *All-Hazard Mitigation Strategies and Policies Document* which incorporates specific hazards, such as flood or wind. Hazard mitigation plans are used to administer a grant program for government agencies, special purpose districts, private non-profit organizations, and Indian tribes affected by the disaster. Grants are competitive and funding is limited. Again, 75 percent is usually federally-funded and the remaining required match of 25 percent is usually split between the state and local jurisdiction.

COORDINATING DRAFT**II. RESPONSIBILITIES****A. Disaster Process**

1. A county(ies) activates its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) due to an emergency or disaster. The state EOC is activated to support local jurisdictions. State agencies and the American Red Cross report to the state EOC in support of the county, and to implement the state response procedures. Federal agencies may be requested to participate based upon the state's need.
2. A county (ies) declares a State of Emergency providing a Proclamation or Resolution to the state EOC. The county continues their response to the disaster.
3. The Governor proclaims that a State of Emergency exists in that county (ies).
4. The county is requested to provide documentation of initial damage estimates to public infrastructure, individuals, small businesses, and farms. These estimates are used by the state EMD, to determine the types of assistance that may be appropriate based on eligibility criteria of federal programs.
5. Teams consisting of federal, state, and local damage survey officials visit each city or county and prepare preliminary cost estimates for each damaged site or facility.
6. If warranted, the state EMD prepares a package for the Governor to request a Presidential Emergency or Disaster Declaration on behalf of the county(ies). The request may be for the Public Assistance Program or the Individual Assistance Program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The Governor sends the request to the President, through FEMA Region X. After their review, their recommendations are sent to the FEMA Headquarters who, in turn, submits it to the President.
7. Once the state EMD receives notice of an approved Presidential Disaster Declaration, an Applicant Briefing will be held for public agencies. This is where public agencies are briefed on how to properly complete the necessary papers to receive funding to assist in the recovery process.
8. For individuals, small businesses, and farms, a 1-800 teleregistration number will be established by the FEMA to call in their application information. This registration starts the referral to appropriate funding agencies.
9. If a Presidential Disaster Declaration is not appropriate or a county is not eligible for these programs; individuals, small businesses, or farms may be eligible for other programs.

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10. If other assistance is still not available, the cost of recovery will be borne by local government or the Indian tribes, in the case of Tribal lands. Local government may request legislation for state funding assistance.

B. Disaster Specific Programs

Many federal agencies have been specifically authorized to assist affected individuals, businesses, and/or public entities recover from the consequence of an emergency or disaster. Benefits under these programs are generally triggered by a Presidential Disaster Declaration under Public Law 93-288, the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the SBA may also declare federal disasters and provide disaster assistance under their statutory authorities.

Specific details on participating agencies, program objectives, assistance provided, eligibility criteria, contact addresses, and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number can be found in *Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs*.

The listed agencies may provide the following types of assistance: financial assistance, grants, individual grants, project grants, donations, loans, direct loans, loans to businesses, specialized services, technical assistance, temporary jobs and/or employment assistance, post-flood assistance, public works restoration and repair, permanent housing for low-income homeowners, free legal advice and referral, and advisory and counseling services.

C. Disaster Specific Program Agencies

1. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Farm Service Agency (FSA).
2. USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).
3. USDA, Rural Utilities Service (RUS).
4. Department of Commerce (DOC), Economic Development Administration (EDA).
5. Department of Defense (DOD), Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Office of the Chief of Engineers.
6. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Administration on Aging (AOA).
7. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Planning and Development (CPD).
8. Department of Labor (DOL).

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9. Department of State (DOS).
10. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF).
11. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Public Debt.
12. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
13. United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).
14. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
15. FEMA and Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Center for Mental Health Services (CHMS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).
16. Federal Deposit Insurance Agency (FDIC), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRS), National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS).
17. American Red Cross (ARC).
18. National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD).
19. Small Business Administration (SBA).

D. Disaster Applicable Programs

Federal agencies may use funds from regular, ongoing programs to support disaster recovery. Access to these programs depends upon a number of factors, including whether Congress has appropriated funds for the program and agency willingness to divert funds for disaster purposes. If funds are made available under these agency programs, duplication of benefits must be avoided, especially if disaster-specific programs authorized for the same purpose exist.

Federal law prohibits agencies from providing financial assistance to any disaster victim (individual, business, or other entity) who receives financial assistance for the same purpose under any other federal program or from insurance. A disaster victim must first rely on private insurance, then federal loans, and finally, federal grants. If the victim cannot qualify for a loan, or if a loan will not address all essential needs, then a grant may be provided.

Additional detailed information on program objectives, assistance, eligibility criteria, contact addresses, and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number can be found in *Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs*. The following agencies may provide the following types of assistance: payments, direct payments for specialized use, grants, repair grants, project grants,

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implementation project grants, airport planning and project grants, donations, guaranteed loans, revolving loan funds, specialized services, technical assistance, disposal of real property, sale/exchange/donations of property and goods, and insurance.

E. Disaster Applicable Program Agencies

1. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service (CSREES).
2. USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA).
3. USDA, Food and Consumer Service (FCS).
4. USDA, National Resources Conversation Service (NRCS).
5. USDA, Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service (RBCDS).
6. USDA, Rural Housing and Community Development Service (RHCD).
7. USDA, Rural Utilities Service (RUS).
8. Department of Commerce (DOC), Economic Development Administration (EDA).
9. DOC, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
10. DOC, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).
11. DOC, NOAA, National Weather Service (NWS).
12. Department of Defense (DOD), Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Office of the Chief Engineers.
13. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Public Health Service (PHS).
14. DHHS, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS).
15. DHHS, ACF, Office of Family Assistance (OFA).
16. DHHS, Public Health Service (PHS), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).
17. DHHS, PHS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
18. DHHS, (PHS), National Institute of Health (NIH), National Institute of Environmental Health Services (NIEHS).

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19. Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Planning and Development (CPD).
20. HUD, Office of Public and Indian Housing.
21. Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS).
22. DOI, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).
23. DOI, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).
24. DOI, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).
25. Department of Justice (DOJ), Community Relations Service (CRS).
26. Department of Labor (DOL), Employment and Training Administration (ETA).
27. United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).
28. USDOT, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
29. USDOT, Federal Railroad Administration (FRA).
30. Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), Veterans Benefits Administration.
31. DVA, Veterans Health Administration.
32. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Water.
33. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
34. FEMA, Federal Insurance Administration (FIA).
35. General Services Administration (GSA).
36. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Office of Mission to Planet Earth (OMTPE).
37. Social Security Administration (SSA).